



## Farm Matters.

## DAIRYING.

Dr. De Klenze recently furnished to the Agricultural Gazette, (Eng.) a series of letters on dairying, from one of which we condense the following:

"In churning it is important to stop as soon as the churning sound is heard, which tells that the butter is formed into lumps. These lumps, if beaten more than necessary, will get smoky and spoil the texture and appearance of the butter. Particular attention must be given to this point, as it is evident that the quality of the butter may thus be impaired at the outset. On the other hand, if the churning is stopped too soon, the full yield of butter is not attained, as all of it has not appeared in the shape of butter. After churning, the working of the butter begins, and this is a very important process in butter-making, because by the pressing out of the buttermilk we take away the milk-sugar and caseine as completely as possible, which would give the first impulse toward rancidity by their decomposition. By working the butter we therefore raise its keeping qualities very considerably, and the more so the better the working is done.

"When butter is taken out of the churn

it contains from one-fourth to one-third its weight in buttermilk. It must be remem

bered that buttermilk is always sour and

that it must injure the butter to be any

longer in direct contact with it than is

necessary. In many dairies this rule is en-

terirely disregarded, and the butter is left

standing in the churn until it is conven-

ient to take it out. Frequently the dairy-

woman waits for it to get more consistent,

but this ought not to be allowed. The

butter must be taken out of the churn im-

mediately, and kept in a cool place until

it is firm enough for working, which ought

not to be delayed any longer than is abso-

lutely necessary. How this cooling is to

be done depends upon circumstances.

Generally the lumps of butter are thrown

into a dish containing cold water, but for

first quality butter made from sweet or

slightly-soured cream this is not advis-

able as the butter loses most decidedly

in flavor by the action of the water,

the latter dissolving many of the

aromatic compounds which are essential in

the taste of butter. Now in cold water

the cooling is effected much more quickly

than by putting the lumps of butter into a

cellar; and as they ought to be worked as

soon as possible, I would advise the choice

of the lesser evil, by forming the fresh

butter roughly in large lumps and placing

them in water—in summer, if possible, in

iced water. As larger lumps expose a

smaller surface than many small ones, the

loss in aroma will not be so great. If in

the summer the water should not be cold en-

ough to harden the butter, the latter may

be put in a shallow, open basket, attached

to a cord, and let down into the well,

where the air is always cool. It ought

not to be sunk too deep, however, because

the upper strata of air are pure.

**The Drain Tile in Road Making.**

In road making, as in other work done

by us farmers, we are apt to get into ruts,

and follow them because others have gone

that way. The value of good drainage is

not properly appreciated by road makers,

or we would not see so many that road-

beds, or, worse, road-beds that are hollow

in the middle. We know of a free pile,

built within the last five years, on which

to-day the incessant traveler would never

suspect that the enterprising land-owners

of farmers. It costs comparatively little to

store it, as it occupies but little space. It

is not liable to injury while being stored,

as are grain, fruit, and vegetables. It is

not liable to shrinkage. If it does not gain

in weight, it does not lose. These advan-

tages of wool-raising should be considered

by young farmers before they resolve to

engage in dairy, grain, or general livestock

businesses.

**The Working of Butter—which is quite**

indispensable if it ought to keep fresh for

some time—must be begun with as soon as

it has become sufficiently consistent to

shorten the action of the sour buttermilk

which it contains as much as possible. In

working butter, the two extremes of too

much and too little are equally bad, where-

fore a *juste milieu* must be adhered to. If

the butter is not worked enough, all the

buttermilk is not extracted, and the butter

will get rancid and sour very soon; on the

contrary, if it is over-worked, it gets a

greasy, smoky look, and does not get the

right texture any more. Such butter

keeps badly, and never ranks amongst

first-class ware."

## A Good Word for Sheep.

The agricultural editor of the Chicago

Times thus adds testimony to the value

of sheep on the farm. What he says is

worthy of the attention of those who do

not believe they possess all the good qual-

ties they are generally credited with:

"They may be kept the greater portion

of the year on land of inferior quality, and

thrive very well on it. Horses and cattle,

being heavy and of large size, cannot roam

over a large area of land to procure food

and keep in good condition. Dairy cows

must be pastured on land that is compar-

atively rich, or they will give but little

milk. In order for cattle intended for

beef to take on fat rapidly, they must be

pastured where the food is good and where

but little exertion is required to reach it.

Sheep, however, being small, light and

active, can go long distances in pursuit of

food, climbing, if occasion requires, over

hills and mountains where horses and cattle

might be injured, on account of their

weight, size, and want of activity.

"Sheep injure the quality of grazing land less than any kind of stock that feed upon it. Their weight is not sufficient to break

the sod on which they travel. Their

manure is so distributed that it does the

greatest amount of good possible to the

grass and other fodder plants. Sheep eat

a much greater number of plants than the

horses, hogs, or cattle. They devour many

noxious weeds, as well as the leaves and

branches of bushes that are likely to en-

croach on the land devoted to more useful

vegetation. By these means they improve

the character of the native vegetation.

The presence of sheep on land is favorable

to the introduction of blue grass and white

clover, they firm the soil so that the seeds of these plants are more likely to germinate.

"Sheep require comparatively little attention except during the season when they drop their lambs. They delight in being let alone. In regions not infested by wild beasts and dogs, the labor required to take care of sheep from the time the soil freezes in the fall till it thaws in the spring, is very small. They require salt as often as once a week and an opportunity to obtain pure water. If a pasture contains a clear, running stream, and the owner will erect little sheds for the protection of salt, sheep will require no care during half the months of the year. During the winter sheep require much less care than horses and cattle. It is not necessary to confine them in stalls or to fasten them to stanchions, as in the case of other animals kept on the farm.

"Sheep require less protection than cattle and horses, as their wool helps keep them warm. Sheds for sheltering sheep from storms may be erected by the employment of very cheap materials. The walls may be built of flat stones, logs, concrete or rough boards. The roof should be tight, but may be made of thatch or split lumber instead of shingles. The great object of erecting sheds for the protection of sheep is to afford protection against the cold rains that occur during cold weather. When the weather is pleasant in winter sheep delight to remain in the pastures, and appear to be benefited by so doing. They will eat large quantities of coarse food that other animals will waste and reject altogether. They are less dainty than horses and cattle, and will consume a greater variety of dry food.

"Keeping cows for the milk they produce involves a large amount of work on the part of women as well as men. The cows have to be milked twice a day with great regularity. A great amount of labor is required, not only to take care of the milk, but to keep milk-dishes in order. If the milk is converted into butter and cheese, the work required to be done by women is very great. A flock of sheep, however, cause little work in the house. When a farm is chiefly devoted to the production of grain, there is a large number of men to be boarded. The number required to take care of a large flock of sheep, however, is small, with the exception of the few days during which they are being deprived of their fleeces and, as a consequence, there are a few to be provided with board.

"Wool-raising is a cash business. It is easier to market wool than any other product of the farm. It can be transported a longer distance, for its price is higher than that of any other substance produced by farmers. It costs comparatively little to store it, as it occupies but little space. It is not liable to injury while being stored, as are grain, fruit, and vegetables. It is not liable to shrinkage. If it does not gain in weight, it does not lose. These advantages of wool-raising should be considered by young farmers before they resolve to engage in dairy, grain, or general livestock business.

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In road making, as in other work done by us farmers, we are apt to get into ruts, and follow them because others have gone that way. The value of good drainage is not properly appreciated by road makers, or we would not see so many that road-beds, or, worse, road-beds that are hollow in the middle. We know of a free pile, built within the last five years, on which to-day the incessant traveler would never suspect that the enterprising land-owners of farmers. It costs comparatively little to store it, as it occupies but little space. It is not liable to injury while being stored, as are grain, fruit, and vegetables. It is not liable to shrinkage. If it does not gain in weight, it does not lose. These advantages of wool-raising should be considered by young farmers before they resolve to engage in dairy, grain, or general livestock business.

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## Agricultural.

## STATISTICS OF 1879 AND 1880.

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. Jenney, Secretary of State, for a copy of his Second Annual Report of the farm products of this State for the years 1879 and 1880, containing statistics of the various agricultural products of the State.

Among these we note a "wheat map," showing the product of this cereal for 1879, as follows: Acres, 1,005,636; bushels, 30,983,340; average per acre, 19 bushels, giving also similar statistics for each county in the State.

Also a sheep and wool map, by counties, showing totals of sheep, 1,828,350; wool, 9,582,034 lbs; average, 5.33 lbs to each animal.

Our attention, however, was more especially drawn to the statements of the fruit products of the State, which we give as follows:

	1879	1880
Acres bush sold.	1,813,910	not given
Apples... 2,233,293	3,94,395	
peaches... 10,771	228,570	not given
pears not giv'n	161,316	107,344
pears, not given	2,966,497	not given
pears, not given	1,014,900	

The acreage for 1878 is not given; nor is the product of the heavy bearing year, 1880. It will, however, be observed that the product of apples (the main crop) for 1878 was nearly three times that of 1879; and there can be little doubt that the product for 1880, when obtained, will be found to be a very considerable increase above that of any previous year. It should also be recollected that the statistics given represent, not the actual product, but merely the surplus sold and sent abroad.

If we assume the net value of these products of our non-bearing year to be, for apples, 30 cents per bushel; peaches, 28 per bushel; small fruits, an average of 5¢ per quart, or \$1.60 per bushel, and grapes 2¢ cents per pound, the net proceeds of such surplus would have been \$1,840,729.55; and the amount, had we taken the surplus of apples for 1878, instead of that for 1879, would have been \$1,974,418.33.

These figures do not, of course, include the large amounts of fruit consumed in drying, cider and jelly making; nor yet any considerable portion of that consumed at home for family purposes. Indeed, that they are essentially defective in this respect, may be readily inferred from the fact that the reported sales from the apple orchards of the State in 1879 are a little less than eight bushels for each acre of such orchards.

That these statistics must be considered far from reliable may be farther shown by the circumstance that, notwithstanding the well known fact that orchard planting is and has been proceeding at a rapid rate throughout the State, the number of acres cut into "sets," consisting of one strong bud with a piece of old root attached; these are set one in a place, three feet apart each way, in the furrow of a small plough, and covered with a low about an inch deep. The first year after planting the stalks should not be pulled at all, but afterwards they will bear pulling quite severely. The after culture consists in hoeing whenever needed to keep down weeds, in cutting off the blossom stems as they appear, since if allowed to grow they weaken the root, and in yearly application of manure, which is best done in autumn after the leaves have fallen; no product of the garden so urgently demands and generously repays heavy manuring; twenty cords per acre every year is none too much; the plough is run lightly between the rows to stir the soil and cover the manure. Rhubarb is sometimes grown from seed, but in this way there is no certainty of obtaining uniform plants; in fact, new varieties are originated by sowing seed and selecting the best of the various resulting seedlings.

The best variety for the family gardens is the Linnaeus, the best for market is the Victoria. The former is early, less acid, and very tender; the latter enormously large and productive; it is no uncommon thing to see single stems of the Victoria two inches in diameter at the thick end, weighing two pounds, and four feet long. A well dressed piece of rhubarb will yield enormous burdens; twenty to thirty tons to the acre is nothing unusual.

Rhubarb roots soon spread if allowed to stand long in the same place, and the result is a multitude of small stems of inferior character; the remedy is to reset the bed in a new place every six years, or if this can not be easily done, dig out one half or more of the old crowns with a spade in the autumn or early spring.

Where rhubarb is raised for market the chief labor is the bunching and marketing, and this comes in May when time is valuable for other work; it is therefore of first importance to do the work of bunching expeditiously; to this end it is essential to reset or thin out the bed at least as often as mentioned above, and to manure very heavily. If the rhubarb is good, three men will easily pull, trim, and bunch a ton in four or five hours; if it is small it will require more than twice as long, and the product will be less desirable when done.

Rhubarb is often forced in winter by digging up the old crowns in fall and placing them in loam under the beds of a greenhouse where the temperature is 40 to 60 deg.; light is not necessary to produce a good result.

A better way is to place a cold frame and glass over a portion of the bed in autumn, and bank up well so as to keep out frost; the glass, if well sheltered with mats and shutters at night, will force a growth in January, so that the frame will need raising by placing on additional planks at each side to carry the glass three feet high from the ground; the stems will soon stretch out so as to touch the glass. It is thus that the skillful Belmont gardeners produce the magnificent forced rhubarb that is to be seen every year in our market in March and April. Forced rhubarb is very tender and delicate, but far less juicy than when grown in the open air.

At the February meeting of the Ann Arbor Pomological Society, Prof. Baur spoke of the great reputation of Michigan fruits in Germany, and that in view of the fact that millions of apple trees had died in the best fruit growing sections of Germany, apples might be profitably shipped to German ports as to those of England. Some beautiful specimens of apple jelly were on exhibition by Miss Sarah Fletcher, which were pronounced exceptionally fine. Several members reported peach buds badly injured.

At the October meeting of the Ohio Farmer who considers the question of utilizing the surplus apple crop of the country, puts in a plea for the old fashioned "elder apple sauce," which used to be made by the barrel, and which he says "was eaten with a relish." In the *couleur du rose* in which distance envelopes the past,

maiden presented the Duchesse with golden salvers, on which lay heaped this precious fruit, and begged her to bestow on it her name; and the peer, now recognized as the crowning glory of all fruits, was thenceforward known as the Duchesse d'Angouleme."

W. C. BARRY, in the *Country Gentleman*, says that it is very much to be regretted that the best fruits are usually the least known. Coarse kinds are produced in abundance, and are to be found everywhere, but really choice sorts are rare. This is easily explained. Almost invariably, fine quality is obtained at the expense of vigorous habit, and generally the high-flavored fruits are such indifferent growers that nurserymen cannot propagate them to advantage, and also the fruits are not sufficiently attractive in size and color to take well in the markets; hence they do not become disseminated. Mr. Barry says of the Dr. Reeder pear that to produce good trees costs three times as much as it does strong growing sorts; and the fruit, though of medium size, is so juicy, melting and highly perfumed that no garden should be without it.

## Rhubarb Culture.

W. D. Philbrick, in the *New England Farmer*, writes as follows in relation to the culture of rhubarb, or pie-plant, as it is more commonly styled:

"The culture of rhubarb is of comparatively recent date. It is said that in 1810, Myatt, a market gardener near London, sent his two sons to market with two bushels of rhubarb, and they could only sell three! At present it has its place in every village garden, and the market gardeners cultivate it by the acre and carry it to market by the ton. Its culture, though simple and easy, is not so generally understood as it should be, for it is seldom seen in perfection except in some rich gentleman's garden or in the market gardens near the cities; it supplies us with delicious pies and sour sauce at a season when apples are stale, and before ripening strawberries have begun the long list of small fruits which refresh us through the summer.

The soil best suited for rhubarb is a deep, rich, moist loam, well drained, deeply worked, and very heavily manured. For a small garden bed it is usual to spade the land two feet deep, working in a heavy dressing of manure the whole depth. For larger plantations the manure should be deeply ploughed in, and a subsoil plough made to follow in the furrow to loosen the subsoil.

The planting is done either in autumn, after the October frosts have killed the leaves, or very early in spring, before the buds have leaved out. The old roots are cut into "sets," consisting of one strong bud with a piece of old root attached; these are set one in a place, three feet apart each way, in the furrow of a small plough, and covered with a low about an inch deep. The first year after planting the stalks should not be pulled at all, but afterwards they will bear pulling quite severely. The after culture consists in hoeing whenever needed to keep down weeds, in cutting off the blossom stems as they appear, since if allowed to grow they weaken the root, and in yearly application of manure, which is best done in autumn after the leaves have fallen; no product of the garden so urgently demands and generously repays heavy manuring; twenty cords per acre every year is none too much; the plough is run lightly between the rows to stir the soil and cover the manure. Rhubarb is sometimes grown from seed, but in this way there is no certainty of obtaining uniform plants; in fact, new varieties are originated by sowing seed and selecting the best of the various resulting seedlings.

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## MICHIGAN FARMER

—AND—

## State Journal of Agriculture.

The Only Agricultural Journal Published in Michigan.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the Industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

## JOHNSTONE &amp; GIBBONS, Publishers.

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## The Michigan Farmer

—AND—

## State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1881.

Mr. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

## WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 56,386 bush., while the shipments were 71,764 bu. The amount held in store at the close of the week was 1,223,721 bu, against 1,749,589 at the same time last year. The visible supply of this grain on February 12 was 27,167,389 bu, against 28,899,896 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows a falling off in the amount in sight the previous week of about 330,000 bu.

The market has been quiet the past week, with light movement of stock, and but little fluctuation to note in values. On Monday of last week prices opened at \$1 01 for No. 1 white, 93 1-2 for No. 2 do, and \$1 04 for No. 3 red, and on Saturday it closed with 99 1-2 for No. 1 white, 97 1-2 for No. 2 do, and \$1 04 for No. 3 red.

The following table exhibits the daily prices of wheat from the 1st to the 14th of February:

	White	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
extra white	white	white	red	
Feb. 1	0 00	1 01	93 1-2	
2	0 00	1 01	93 1-2	1 04 1/2
3	0 00	0 99	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
4	0 00	0 99	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
5	0 00	0 99	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
6	0 00	0 99	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
7	0 00	0 99	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
8	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
9	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
10	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
11	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
12	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
13	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
14	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
15	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
16	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
17	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
18	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
19	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
20	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
21	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
22	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
23	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
24	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
25	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
26	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
27	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
28	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
29	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
30	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
31	0 00	1 00 1/2	93 1/2	1 03 1/2
Feb. 14, 1881.	1 02 1/2	1 00 1/2		
March	1 02 1/2	1 00 1/2		
April	1 04 1/2	1 02 1/2		
May	1 06	1 04 1/2		
June	1 06	1 04 1/2		

The closing prices for futures yesterday, as compared with those of Monday of last week were as follows:

	Feb. 14, 1881.	Feb. 21, 1880.
White	1 02 1/2	1 00 1/2
No. 1	1 02 1/2	1 00 1/2
No. 2	1 04 1/2	1 02 1/2
No. 3	1 06	1 04 1/2

The position of the market is still one of uncertainty, and there is no confidence in the future of the trade. It is becoming more and more apparent that the estimates put out in regard to the crop of last year were very incorrect. This is especially the case in Great Britain and Russia. In the former country it is stated by Beerbohm's *Corn Trade List* in its last issue, that the outcome of the English wheat crop will probably be upward of a million quarters less than previous estimates or eight millions of bushels, and the quality much inferior to what was hoped for. On this subject an English journal, the Derby, and Chesterfield *Reporter* says:

"By this time a pretty accurate idea of last year's wheat crop in England has been ascertained. The threshing machine, after being largely employed during the frosty weather, has revealed the fact that the general estimate, which was made of the yield in various parts of the country in the first instance, has not come up to the sanguine expectations which were then formed. This is a keen disappointment, for during the first spell of fine weather in the early autumn it was believed that the grain had fully ripened and would make a good return. It is now evident that the wheat did not last too long, and many ears of corn did not come to maturity, and that, in short, agriculturists were deceived in their anticipations."

In Russia two seasons of less than average abundance have been succeeded by one of extraordinary scarcity. Some of the districts tributary to the port of Odessa have delivered and marketed so much of their grain that the Government has been obliged to distribute relief to the peasantry. In Bessarabia alone, where the crop was least scanty, some wheat still remains in the farmers' granaries, and this will come forward in the spring. The surplus produce of Poland has been in part exported by railway, and in part bought up for the wants of the interior. It has sent very little of its wheat to Odessa, and nothing more is expected from that quarter.

In the Governments of Kherson and Taurida the wheat crop may be said to have entirely failed, and the districts about Odessa have produced very little wheat. The whole region of the Dnieper, between August 13, 1880, and January, 1881, has sent to the Odessa market only 4,752,000 bushels of grain of all kinds, including seeds, or about one-half the quantity furnished in the previous year, which was considerably below an average. The only exception to the general failure is the maize crop, which is said to be abundant and of good quality.

From Great Britain we learn that severe storms have prevailed throughout the United Kingdom, with low temperature and heavy falls of snow, followed by a thaw. A great deal of plowing and other field work has to be done before spring seedling can be attempted. There are apprehensions that if farmers are much longer kept out of the fields with the plow they will feel uneasy about their spring seeding.

There is a good deal of dispute as to the outcome of the California crop of 1880, 1881. The Sacramento *Record Union*, commenting upon the estimates put forth by the San Francisco Produce Exchange, says:

"There is good ground for believing

that statements put forward by the San Francisco Produce Exchange are not only frequently exaggerated, but that they were intended for no other purpose than to bear the market. The Produce Exchange does not inform its customers upon what data it bases the assertion that the surplus crop of 1880 amounted to 1,200,000 tons, and we do not hesitate to express the opinion no reliable data of the kind are extant. There is, in fact, no reason to believe that last year's surplus came within 400,000 tons of the figures named."

The statement that the figures of last season's crop have been purposely falsified in order to induce farmers throughout that State to dispose of their wheat at the present low prices, is believed by many, and the offers of the Grangers' Bank of Stockton have sent out circulars to all the warehousemen in that State for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of wheat that is actually held in store.

So far as can be judged from reports the present condition of the market is about as bad for sellers as it can be, and it looks as if the chances for higher prices are better than for rates dropping any lower. When navigation opens and the stocks now in store are moved out, and the condition of the winter wheat is known, there will probably be a much better market for sellers.

## CORN AND OATS

The receipts of corn here the past week amount to 31,029 bu, and the shipments to 7,663 bu. The amount held in store is 8,410 bu, against 7,121 bu at the corresponding date of 1880. The visible supply in the country on February 12 amounted to 15,716,000 bu, against 14,818,000 same date last year. The market has been in rather an anomalous position here the past week. The demand was quite active, and all that could be got was taken at a heavy advance in prices, a car-load of No. 1 mixed selling on Saturday at 48c. This is relatively much higher than it could be obtained in the Chicago market, but means of transportation were lacking and sellers were quick to perceive their advantage and advance rates. This grain, however, is stronger in all the markets, the heavy calls upon the crop early in the season for the export trade, and since then by those whom the long winter and short hay crop are compelling to purchase it for their stock are adding to the confidence of holders, and the Chicago market is 1/2 to 1/2 higher than at date of our last report. Prices in that market are 37c to 37 1/2c for spot No. 2, and 42 1/2c for May delivery. It will probably be firm and active during the remainder of the winter season.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 5,771 bu, and the shipments were only 682 bu. The amount in store here on Saturday was 6,938 against 23,732 bu at the corresponding date in 1880. The visible supply of this grain in the country on February 12th was 3,535,000 bu, against 3,019,000 bu, at the corresponding date last year. In this market prices are a shade higher, with a rather light inquiry at present. No 2 white are quoted at 38 1/2c, and No 1 mixed at 37 1/2c to 37 3/4c. In Chicago the market is active, with prices about the same as last week. No 2 spot regular being quoted at 29 1/2c, 31 1/2c to 32 1/2c for No 2 white.

## HOPS AND BARLEY.

There is a quiet feeling in our local hop market, business showing little movement of stock, and inquiries from brewers being light and generally for small amounts. Considerable eastern stock is being sent here, and good to prime New Yorks sell from 20 to 24c per lb. State and Wisconsin hops are quoted at from 15 to 20c per lb. In New York the market is steady, with prices about the same as last week. The quotations in that market are as follows:

	Feb. 16	1880-81	1879-80
Chicago	2,995,000	2,150,000	2,150,000
St. Louis	473,000	570,000	570,000
Indianapolis	404,000	347,000	347,000
Minneapolis	317,000	317,000	317,000
Kansas City	310,000	177,000	177,000
Atchison	118,000		
Colo Rapids	132,40	130,970	

The Cincinnati *Price Current* in its weekly review of the market, says:

"All along the movement of hops is small, and packing operations show a further curtailment the past week. Nor does this result seem to find any explanation except in the single word scarcity. Some are trying to buy up the snows, and for a time the market condition of the roads from which they come has been very bad, but the remainder of the season will be plenty of clover seed and to spare for home consumption at the usual prices. If the demand abroad grows to its former proportions will be scarce and prices must advance accordingly. Resident buyers from abroad, however, say that the foreign demand will not greatly increase."

Emmett Wells, in his circular, says:

"Trade opened rather quiet the first part of the week, but within a few days past the pleasant weather has brought more inquiry from local brewers, and the exports exceed last week's some 300 bales. After all, there is nothing so conducive to a firm and healthy hop market as a lively export trade; and with a continuance of the present case, but we don't believe they will show up in any appreciable shape. The fact is, the stock is more closely marketed than usual—and this means that many lots of hops have been sent to market recently which were intended for a later market, but under the stunting influence of the extraordinary winter these hops have received condition which corn fails to improve, and so they are marketed now, while if they were in a thriving growing condition they could find ample room for a market. It is thought that clover seed is selling as low as at the same date in 1880. Let us compare prices: In February 1880, prices in this city ruled from \$4 15 to 25, "with a dull market and the latter price hard to get." In the Chicago market on February 13th this year, clover was quoted in this market at \$5 to 5 1/2 for prime, and \$4 60 to 74 for second quality. It is thought that the depression in the market will be as large as usual or in as good condition. There was almost a panic in the Chicago market at the close of the week, owing to reports that the French government had decided to put a stop to the importation of American pork products, and prices declined nearly a dollar per lb."

It must be that the editor of the *Rural World* published the above without inquiring into the truth of its statements. Nothing could be more erroneous, that pretend to give the present status of the clover seed market. It is stated that clover seed is selling as low as at the same date in 1880. Let us compare prices: In February 1880, prices in this city ruled from \$4 15 to 25, "with a dull market and the latter price hard to get." In the Chicago market on February 13th this year, clover was quoted in this market at \$5 to 5 1/2 for prime, and \$4 60 to 74 for second quality. It is thought that the depression in the market will be as large as usual or in as good condition. There was almost a panic in the Chicago market at the close of the week, owing to reports that the French government had decided to put a stop to the importation of American pork products, and prices declined nearly a dollar per lb."

A REPORTER of the Cleveland *Leader* was travelling in Dakotah during the recent cold snap. This, he says, is what the engineer wore: "One red woolen wrapper, heavy quality; one white woolen wrapper, heavy quality; one skin shirt, close and warm, one red woolen undershirt, heavy quality, one blue Mackinaw blouse, very heavy; five pairs of heavy flannel drawers, two pairs of heavy woolen breeches, two pairs of heavy woolen stockings, one pair of German socks, one pair of arctics, one heavy fur cap, two pairs of warm lined gloves, one pair of mittens for out door emergencies." If Dakotah had only a million of inhabitants the present dullness in the woolen goods market would not last

ayville, Tuscola County, 1000 toward the proposed  
Mr. Huron & Marlette rail-

Dr. Barker, of Hazelton,  
the night of the 13th.  
the sickness is supposed  
spleen and potatoes, that  
is keeping late, fall, are  
ment of misguided labor,  
for table use.

largest dry goods and  
Case County, made an  
A. Smith, Monday last.  
assets \$21,000.

zen thinks that when a  
to be worth ten cents more  
them it is time for sen-  
and meditate.

Courier complains that  
come from evening enter-  
by roughs and others  
wants a new order of  
ment. Battle Creek fire-  
with a check for  
of Bellevue in recogni-  
the fire in the village.

At the last meeting of  
Club of Tecumseh and  
the subject of butter-  
lades, very full and  
satisfactory.

Church of Benton Harbor  
on the night of the 16th  
and an \$800 bell were  
the robbery of \$4,000 only partly

The old pump-pool has caused complete  
disruption of business at Cuba, Illinois.  
There are 22 cases now in the town and  
victims.

Franklin Osborne, who  
the 9th inst., was one of  
at the Astabula bridge  
receiving \$10,500 from  
the damages sustained.

Judge Moran, of the Chicago criminal  
court last week refused naturalization papers  
to three Chinamen, holding that they  
were killed during the piling of two pieces.

The mysterious disappear-  
ers of sheep in the vicinity  
ended by the arrest of  
New Haven, who plead-  
brought against them.

Company have filed  
The company com-  
\$10,000 is actually  
and Burchville cheese  
tractions having been made  
ows, and bonds given for  
the milk into cheese, for  
maker receives 1% cents

Henry Willis has  
ington, and reports that  
and the member of the  
committees are in favor of  
the governor.

Patrick Bannon, a  
years, lost his life in the  
by being drawn into the  
a bag which he was  
were so severe that  
right.

of the Tecumseh Herald  
indicates that stock sales estab-  
lished in the city, and  
so that men who had  
it to market sure of  
buyers would know  
stock.

On Monday last destroyed  
by Shattuck & Cain,  
ash, boots and shoes,  
goods. The goods  
early all saved. The  
about to \$2,000, and  
insurance.

republican say: C. A.  
hauled at one load, and  
the yard of the Michigan  
s. Such records recall  
Book which says "A  
to his best."

Report says that a wealthy  
old fellow, has been al-  
ways in the way of  
and to arrest the man for  
and to provide the  
rewards.

real: The mail-bag de-  
express on the night of  
and finally left in an out-  
er, who were not in a  
notes to the amount of  
\$5 is known to be mis-

The two flouting mills  
Barnard, and the two  
acey, together with the  
power owned by these  
in the depot at Coney Island because he had  
to top it drop in the box.

Accounts from Montana territory are of a  
very bad winter. The winter  
the underground stable  
near Walled  
a yearling heifer and a  
were seven head of  
in the stable, all  
and in the morning, their  
water.

rent: A large covey of  
Honeycutt's place,  
having evidently been  
ods. Not being mole-  
their way into his corn  
which they have remain-  
very cold day. George  
placed them in his  
they stayed very con-  
ays.

on has heard of all kinds  
schools and wants  
distinguish herself and  
sisters in the culinary  
first, and then  
in special schools, cook-  
cooks there's millions  
and millions of story-  
killed a couple, and  
extremely visionary.

approves the eng-  
publish a series of text  
the public schools, and  
at something near cost.

in all over the State and  
the prairie, the prairie  
done, especially con-  
log item of expense in  
item school system

Wisconsin and a Battle  
were "cooling round"  
and responses of the mar-  
the wife, the law on re-  
each other for life part-  
witnesses, and are in a  
procedure—whether to  
the fate. It is agreed  
which they really are.

the Boston's Associa-  
ating at Battle Creek and  
owing to the un-  
not large, yet the  
having been interesting  
a number of papers  
and the "Consolidation  
of Sweets," Kellogg, the election  
follows: President, J.  
sident, Warren Smith;  
Treasurer, A. F.

al News.

bill has passed its third  
bank, of Kansas City,  
last.

the severe weather has caused another out-  
break of the epidemic in New York city.

The Missouri legislature has passed bills  
making the keeping of a gambling house a  
felony.

The Canadian government asks parliament  
for \$43,467,626 for the fiscal year ending June  
30, 1880.

The West Virginia Legislature defeated a  
prohibitory amendment to the constitution  
last week.

Police now stand in front of New York  
mock auction stores, and warn people of their  
character.

The society for the suppression of vice  
caused 472 arrests in New York last year for  
society.

The relatives of Senator Wood of New  
York have decided to have no public cere-  
monies at his funeral.

Brooklyn has formed an anti polygamy  
society, and some newspapers are mean enough  
to hint that it was needed.

The Denver, Col., newspaper has accepted a  
proposition to light the city by the Brush  
electric system for \$14,000 a year.

Mr. Howells, so long editor of the *Atlantic*  
Monthly, the Fenian leader, has turned up at Paris.

An explosive party in Africa under the  
leadership of Herod Lloret, have all been  
murdered by the natives.

The British authorities decided to abolish  
the "tartan" as a regimental uniform, and  
the Highlanders are in a state of mind in  
consequence. A large meeting was held last  
week to protest against it. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Wellington, and the  
nobility have agreed to petition the queen to stop the change. People throughout  
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their first manufacture in that, it is said to have been about 1543 or asserted that the art was not known to the Spaniard or native of the land without disclosing the secret. During the reign of this industry was revived, continued ever since. Christians and Mr. Damer established at Long Crendon, near gland, in 1650, and these followed by other London

still the center of needle work. The eyes of the earliest were many. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to bring out the so-called "before" they were final in 1826. Two years later machine in which the eyes was completed. In the needles are strung on a a cause to revolve rapidly impart a beautiful finish the process of hardening many years accomplished while red hot, into cold means a large proportion crooked, and the services of workmen were required them. In 1840 the coil for water took place, a large number of the thrown out of employment, at Redditch, and the iron process was driven out the machinery for making brought to such a point that, from the coil of finished needle, the machine form their various operators that may be said to be

referred to Railroads.

go the United States Government's first grant of land in aid construction. The railways but this granting of rich lands began to develop into for aiding railway construction of roads, which in every direction in the West and Northwest, and for help from more than a In many instances, the land granted to a railroad covered the entire cost of land. Few persons have any land which has been the Government down to aid of railroad building, amount has been 2,595,053 705,527 acres; in Mississippi; in Alabama, 3,570, 2,300,114 acres; in 720 acres; in Arkansas, in Missouri, 2,985,160 4,712,482 acres; in 4,436 acres; in Minnesota, Kansas, 9,370,000 acres, amount, 159,486,766 acres to the Pacific Railroad making a grand total of 215, over 355,000 square miles the United States Government's railway construction. It is the total value of the land in the hands of the country by costs to fully \$58,009,529. been arrived at by figure of the land at \$2 50 a low estimate.

•••••

Era of Pads.

thus pitifully exposes the mania for medical

ot to the foot pads, who 'll enough, but to those of medical upholstery now and almost every ill that medical philosophes who stand the temporary success' tractors as an example of their ingratitude themselves on the superiority of the age, stand spectators of a repetition of the same. Already we have "sneezey pads," "headache pads," "heart pads," "worm pads," we will soon have "heart pads," "worm pads," may expect enterprising as complete a line of pads or sugar-paddies or paddies apparently remedies penetrate the market, in a direct line, regarding tissues, or circulating

USES DO WE COME AT seem to be known that of embalming in bodies, though preserving in the course of 100 to 200 at offensive condition so treated would have as insulating to their been the ultimate fate of mummies stored with care pyramids on the banks may have in these later from their recesses and, as an article of commerce to Europe. The England are partly pro- mummified remains of man walked about the 3,000 years ago." The Thebans—swells in rest in fond anticipation of mortal immortality, to fertilize the ex-island in the German at the ancient Egyptian their skill in protracting of mortal remains. preparations have ended—mature!—Cham

of a Western paper reason why people newspapers. It is so we copy it: "My at when he was a notice in a paper that in a distant country, and got the situation, sent to him, and after took mighty sweet and love with her and if he hadn't taken that he would have believed I'm some other at all."

Seeing Monkeys at their Toilet—Strong Proof of Darwinism.

In India, where the monkeys live among men, and are the playmates of their children, the Hindoos have grown fond of them, and the four-in-hand folk participate in all simple household rites. In the early morning, when the peasant goes out of his absence his dessert might be served. Once in the street he was, of course, arrested, and straightway driven off in the

#### WHAT WAS HIS CRED?

He left a load of anthracite  
In front of a poor widow's door,  
When the deep snow, frozen and white,  
Wrapped street and square, mountain and moor.

That was his deed;  
He did it well,  
"What was his creed?"  
I cannot tell.

Blest 's in his basket and his store,"  
In sitting down and rising up,  
When more he got, he gave the more,  
Withholding not the crust and cup.

He took the lead  
In each good task—  
"What was his creed?"  
I did not ask.

His charity was like the snow,  
Soft, white and silken in its fall;  
Not like the noisy winds that blow  
From shivering trees the leaves, a pall

For flower and weed  
Dropping below.

"What was his creed?"  
The poor may know.

He had great faith in leaves of bread,  
For hungry people, young and old,  
And hopes inspiring words he said  
To him he shivered from the cold.

For man must feed,  
As well as pray.

"What was his creed?"  
I cannot say.

In words he did not put his trust;  
In faith his words were never writ;  
He loved to show his cap and crust  
With all who needed it.

In time of need  
A friend was he—

"What was his creed?"  
He told not me.

He put his trust in Heaven and worked  
Ever along with hand and head;  
And what he gave in charity  
Sweetened his sleep and daily bread.

Let us take a look,  
For life is brief:

Adopt his creed  
And give relief.

#### A Difference in Patos.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowie Knife, of Custer City, Dakota, arrived in Brooklyn on a wedding trip last Wednesday, and put up at the Hotel.

"We never have slung much style," explained Mr. Knife, as he engaged a room.

"Me and my wife has allers been sort o' quite like, and now we got married we are prospecting for fun. We are going to Europe, but I says we'd better be tourists round the old gulch for a while till we sort o' hooked on to the regular racket, and then we could bore further. See? What's the coin a day in this stockade?"

The clerk told him.

"I don't mind the price. Mud's been good to me for four years, and I can control the quartz. Just mention to the ladies that my squaw is in the parlor, and she can kick the fly off a six-foot man's ear nine times runnin', say stranger, where's your ben-diction factory?"

"Beg pardon," said the clerk.

"Oh! I don't apologize to me. I ain't th'ree ached for anything. I only thought I'd like to hear something trickie. Don't you keep no wan' to orphans in th' yon ster-wheelie?"

"I don't understand you exactly."

"Don't ketch on, eh? Ye see, this year travellin' is burdenin' on the system, and I reckoned there might be somethin' about that would wash the sluice. I ain't par-ticular, but if you could sort o' mellow the angles so as to p'nt to the tan-yard, I'd gather in a chip for greens. Haven't you any accommodations for a chucked tunnel?"

"I don't quite comprehend you yet," smiled the bewildered clerk: "If you would tell me what you want?"

"You're beggin' pretty often for one deal, pard, but I'll give you another. You see this is rather tropical weather, and the boiler has cracked hard. Now, what I want is some purchase to eat the valves. Couldn't you tell me where to drive a drill for results?"

"You are looking for a mechanic, I take it?"

"Not exact, but somethin' close on to it. You seem to keep me pocketing my own ball. Me and my wife is studyin' the chain, 'cause we are goin' to Europe. We got here all right, but the last stage has damped the fires. Now rock is good assay enough for a regular old pine knot. Get me now, stran-ger?"

"I think I do. You have some quartz you want to take to the mint."

"You only need another card to make your flush, pardner. You are banking better each game. It's just here. This is a hotel. Now, bein' here, we'd like my wife and me, to flush the tunnel. What we want is directions to the family that wraps up the curtains."

"Can't your wife come here and explain this thing?" If I could understand what you want, I'd direct you in a moment."

Mr. Knife went off and presently returned with his wife.

"You and him don't seem draw out of the stall," she remarked to the clerk. "Perhaps you was hitched on the wrong side. My husband has been havin' the lead for quite a piece, and now he thinks as he would like a slice off the guinea pig."

"Now you've got it, stranger," chimed Mr. Knife. "She's put you square on. Fold up your thumb and p'nt the way to the copper kettle. The flames are full of sand, and I want pressure."

"All this is entirely incomprehensible to me. Can't you indicate what you want to know in plain language?"

The husband and wife consulted a moment.

"You're pretty light for 'wheelier,' she finally remarked to the clerk. "You don't appear to ride down. We're passengers in this house, and we want consolation. We ain't anxious about the label, but we feel that we'd ought to have some kind of a dance that we can jive in."

"But we don't have hops at this season."

"Just so. But don't you have no fish air for a man? Can't you throw your pick and cradle some yellow? We've got dust and coin to pay for what we get, and if you lose any cargo for us, we'll put up another stamp to work and give you the run of the ledge. All my husband asks for is a change to get his teeth filled."

"Ah! now I understand you," said the depressed clerk, brightening up.

"Have you made a landin', stranger?" inquired Mr. Knife anxiously.

"Yes, you want a dentist."

"Not all to myself, pardner. Look here. Can't me and my squaw get a tick a short dodgy?"

"A church?" asked a clerk.

"Nothin' o' that kind. We want to breathe in the wind for a stretch."

"Look here. Suppose you go and see the barkeeper, he—"

"That's it, pard. That's who we've been askin' for—the barkeeper, that drill-driver. Show us the way, and if any of the other bordars come in, just tell 'em me and my wife has gone for a little tear-heal, and we'll meet 'em in the parlor and swap lip till it's time for the bacon!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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Seeing Monkeys at their Toilet—Strong Proof of Darwinism.

In India, where the monkeys live among men, and are the playmates of their children, the Hindoos have grown fond of them, and the four-in-hand folk participate in all simple household rites. In the early morning, when the peasant goes out of his absence his dessert might be served. Once in the street he was, of course, arrested, and straightway driven off in the

off the dust in which he has slept last night, the monkey creeps down the peepul tree only half awake, and yawns and looks about him, puts a straw in his mouth, and stretches himself contemplatively. Then one by one the whole family come slipping down the tree trunk, and they all yawn and look about and scratch. But they are sleepy and peevish, and the youngsters get cuffed for nothing, and begin to think life dull. Yet the toilet has to be performed, and whether they like it or not, the young ones are sternly pulled up, one by one, to their mother to undergo the process.

The youngsters know their turn quite well. As each feels the moment arrive it throws itself on its stomach as if overwhelmed with apprehension, the others meanwhile stifling their satisfaction at the "so and so is doing it," and at the instant the maternal paw is extended to grasp the tail, the subject of the next experiment utters a piercing shriek, and, throwing its arms forward in the dust, allows itself to be dragged along, a limp and helpless carcass, winking all the time, no doubt, at the brothers and sisters at the way it is imposing on the old lady. But the old lady will stand no nonsense, and, turning the child right side up, proceeds to put it to rights, take the kinks out of its tail and knots out of its hair, pokes its fingers into its ears, and looks at each of its toes, the irrepressible brat all the time wearing on its face an absurd expression of hopeless and incurable grief, those who have already been cleansed looking on delighted at the screaming face, and those who are waiting wearing a becoming aspect of enormous gravity.

The old lady, however, has her joke, which is to cuff each youngster before she lets it go; and nimble as her offspring are, she generally to her credit it is said, manages to "fetch them one on the ears" before they are out of reach. The father, meanwhile, sits gravely, waiting for breakfast. Presently the mats before the hut doors are pushed down, and women with brass vessels in their hands, come out, and while they scour the pots with dust, exchange between songs the compliments of the morning. The monkeys by this time have come closer to the preparations for food, and sit, seemingly, household by household, watching every movement. Hindus do not hurry themselves in anything they do, but the monkey has plenty of patience, and in the end when the crowd has stolen a little, and the dog has had his morsel, and the children are all satisfied, the fragments of the meal are thrown out on the ground for the "blunder orgue," (the monkey people,) and it is soon discussed, the mother feeding the baby before it is tired of displaying the last gulch that his friend Sheridan had in the world.

TOLD A FEW DAYS AGO.—A good story was told a few days ago to a Comet reporter, of an old gentleman and his wife from "down the country," who were making a trip on one of the bay steamers one night last summer, when mosquitoes were "bad." The good lady had provided a bottle of oil of pennyroyal, which she had found useful in keeping of mosquitoes; but one night she and her husband went to bed in their stateroom, and forgot to use the oil. The mosquitoes made a raid on them, and the old lady in the darkness groped until she found the oil bottle, as she supposed, but which was in fact a bottle of black ink that was in the stateroom, and with the ink she rubbed and bathed the face and hands of her husband and her own. She awoke very early in the morning, when the moon was pouring a flood of light into the stateroom, leaving her husband asleep in the berth. While dressing she happened to look into the berth, and was shocked beyond expression to find a negro in the bed! She was a woman of nerve, however, and without stopping to reflect where her husband was, she seized his heavy cane and commenced babbling the sleeping man over the head and body. The last scene was a devoted wife tenderly plastering the head and body of a groaning husband.—*St. Michael's Comet.*

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How HE FOUND HE HAD A TROTTER.—"Stranger," said the stage-driver, "this was how I found out her speed: I was driving along the railroad just as a big load of hotel furniture started. The freight car wouldn't hold it all, but they managed to squeeze everything in except a long bar mirror, which they tied to the side of the car. The mare saw her reflection in the glass and thought it was another horse spurring for the lead. You couldn't have held her back with a team windlass. She just laid back her ears and snorted along like a twenty-inch stall. The passengers all began to get excited. They rushed out on the platforms and began to make bets. The conductor stood up on a seat and began to sell pools. The engineer pulled the trolley valve wide open, and tore along at ninety-five miles an hour. Soon the mare was abreast of the cow-catcher. At San Bruno we had six miles the lead. Near the Six Mile House the train was so much ahead of time it fell through an open draw and everlasting smashed up—72 killed and 100 wounded. It was pretty rough on the passengers, but then we distanced the train, bet her life. About a month after I sold that mare to her present owner for \$60,000."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

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(Continued from first page.)

large bone connecting above with the knee, and below with the large pastern bones. Few horses reach the age of six years without having them, although they are not always visible to the naked eye at that period. The nature of a splint is very similar to that of spavin or ringbone, but its course is somewhat different. When the injury which produces the splint is received, the enlargement is well marked; but, as the disease advances, it generally disappears from view, spreading itself between the cannon and splint bones, thus lessening its size externally. A splint is not regarded as unsoundness unless it causes lameness, which rarely occurs, except when located near the knee joint or at the lower portion of the splint bone. The cause of lameness when so located is easily explained; the splint bone curves from above downward and outward, giving it a rocking motion. The upper head at its union with the knee joint bevels from without inwards, and as the weight of the animal is thrown upon it, the upper head is forced outwards, at the same time the lower head is pressed inwards; at the centre therefore the motion is not sufficient to produce either tension or compression upon the investing membranes, hence no lameness exists from splint located mid-way of the splint bone, it more frequent seat. The treatment of splint is usually successful, and except where the joint is involved, quite speedy. Use the following once a day until it blisters, then apply a little lard: Cantharides ointment,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz; Mercurial ointment, 1 oz. Mix well together.

## Immigration in 1880.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information in regard to immigration into the United States:

There arrived in the ports of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Port Huron, New Bedford, New Orleans, New York, Eastport, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, during the month ended, December 31, 1880, 66,978 passengers, of whom 23,901 were immigrants, 2,835 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 742 aliens not intending to reside in the United States.

Of this total number of immigrants there arrived from England and Wales 3,467; Scotland, 731; Ireland, 1,574; Germany, 8,520; Austria, 904; Sweden, 892; Norway, 377; Denmark, 225; France, 388; Switzerland, 579; Netherlands, 156; Italy, 1,489; Russia, 221; Poland, 88; Hungary, 700; Dominion of Canada, 3,054; China, 270; Australia, 96; and from all other countries, 170. The number of immigrants arrived at the above mentioned ports, during the six months ended December 31, 1880, was as follows:

From the Dominion of Canada, 72,812; Germany, 72,674; England and Wales, 32,546; Ireland, 28,528; Scotland, 7,274; China, 2,666; all other countries, 59,912. The following table shows the arrivals at the above named ports from foreign countries during the six months ended December 31, 1880, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879:

	1879.	1880.
Immigrants	37,613	66,978
Citizens of the United States	29,388	23,901
Sojourners (aliens)	10,126	7,328
Total.	57,027	816,877
	179,608	

Apples as Food.

Very few, probably, understand the nutritive value and the medicinal properties of good apples. To have them the most valuable, they must be eaten as food, as part of the meals—not at night perhaps, lest this last meal or lunch should be too heavy. The fact that some have subsisted on fruits for a considerable time indicates that they have a vital nourishment not yet appreciated by the chemist. This is a staple, really the most valuable in use among us, more valuable in sickness than any of the foreign fruits, most of which—saw the dried—must be plucked before they are ripe, in order to reach us before decaying. And since these may be kept for most of the year, or till the early berries can be obtained, we may infer that it has a far wider range and more extensive use than such as would be intended for a temporary, or medicinal use, as one of the means of preventing, forestalling and aiding in the cure of Summer or hot weather ailments.

To have these the most valuable, they must be ripe—well as all fruits—and not decayed. The unripe, or all fruits, in addition to the fact that they contain really less nourishment than the ripe, must prove injurious to health, from the presence of acid juices, more or less poisonous. I may add that when the juice of the apple is preserved, as it easily can be by first boiling the sound apples and then expressing the juice, and then bottling or canning, it is really valuable in sickness—as much so as wines—though of course, if well kept, not intoxicating, since alcohol, in their natural state, contains no alcohol, and the body does not assimilate the fermented product by which it may be produced. Such may be used with advantage in most cases of prostration, after furnishing all needed nutrition and yet not taxing the digestive process, as such juices, like water, enter the circulation without the usual digestion.—Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

**SENATOR-ELECT MILLER**, of California, says his Alaska Fur Seal Company has paid the Government \$3,000,000 of the \$7,000,000 paid for Alaska, and before his grant expires will have paid the whole sum paid Russia; while the seals, honestly received, are more plentiful than ever.

The Georgia railroads have submitted peacefully to the action of the Commission, reducing passenger rates to three cents per mile, and the new schedules have gone into operation throughout the State.

The cattle on the Cheyenne River, Dakota, are dying in great numbers from starvation. The snow is from 18 inches to two feet deep, and the herds cannot reach the grass.

**Cross Baby.**

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remain a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Bop Bitter to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Traveller.

## CITY ITEMS.

SAYS an exchange: "Paper coverlets are made and sold in England. There is a great deal of warmth in paper." Justice Miners says he knows there is, as the daily papers have kept him warm all winter.

The Flint & Pere Marquette road has just contracted with the Detroit dry dock company of Wyandotte to have built three iron propellers. These vessels are to run between Milwaukee and Ludington, and will be 900 tons burden, costing \$120,000 each.

The Governor's levee, to be held at Music Hall, this city, on Thursday next, is the great topic of interest among "society" people at present. The preparations are on a grand scale, and it bids fair to be, in the language of city girls, "just too awfully splendid for anything."

**DETECTIVE SULLIVAN**, assisted by the Chief Constable of Windsor, arrested J. P. Dougherty, last Saturday, on a charge of forgery. The prisoner is charged with forging \$1,900 worth of notes on farmers in Ottawa County, Michigan, and selling the same at Det. Hender's bank at Zeeland. Dougherty claims that the officers have arrested the wrong man.

For the benefit of those wishing to attend the presidential inauguration, March 4, the Great Western railway will issue tickets from Detroit to Washington and return at the low figure of \$17. Tickets will be sold between February 26 and March 3, good eight days from the date of purchase, and the purchaser can take his choice of three routes: The Great Western, New York Central and Northern Central; the Great Western, Erie and Northern Central; and the Great Western, Erie and Lehigh Valley roads. W. Robinson, 151 Jefferson Avenue, is the Great Western ticket agent.

**CORONER HENRY ULRICH**, who was elected to office last fall, died at his home, No. 64 Columbia street west, on Thursday evening, of pneumonia. Several applicants for the position put in an appearance the next morning, before the County Clerk and Prosecuting Attorney, who have the filling of the vacancy. These officials have concluded to make no appointment, as the spring election is close at hand, and any appointment made by them would only hold until the election.

The Michigan trotting circuit was organized at Grand Rapids Thursday last, with Wm. A. Owen, of Detroit, as president, and Geo. S. Ward, of Grand Rapids, as Secretary. George Voorhis and John Demass were among those present. The following dates were decided on: Fort Wayne, May 31 to June 3; Detroit, June 7 to 10; East Saginaw, June 14 to 17; Grand Rapids, June 21 to 24; Ionia, June 28 to July 1; Battle Creek, July 4 to 7. The classes for each meeting will be as follows: First day, 2:50 and 2:25, trotting; second day, 2:30 and 2:25, pacing; third day, 2:40 and 2:35, trotting; fourth day, 2:34 and 2:19, trotting, free for all. All entries except Fort Wayne close May 30.

**FEEDS.**—Good samples attract attention and the market shows strength at prices named; tendencies are upward. State invoices are wanted at \$1,000; 150; price of five carloads at \$170.

**Rye.**—None is offered; desirable samples could be sold at about \$70.75c.

**Buckwheat.**—Dull; bagged lots could be placed at about \$60 per bu.

**Buckwheat Flour.**—Held at \$4.75 @ \$5 per bu. for State by the trade. Eastern, \$2.75 per cwt, or \$50 per bbl.

**Corn Meal.**—Fresh ground stock, \$220, with a quiet market.

**Feed.**—Receipts for the week, 22 tons; shipments, 47 tons. Bran quoted at \$14.25 @ \$14.50; coarse middlings, \$14.30; fine feed \$15.00 @ \$16.00; corn meal \$1.75 @ \$1.75.

**Butter.**—More of butter the past week was 30,000 lbs and the shipments were 10,080 lbs. Market more active and an advance is noted. The best lots now command 22c, while good ordinary lines of stock are taken at 22c. Some choice lines have sold at even higher figures than those noted.

**Cheese.**—The market is firm at 14c with a fair demand.

**Beans.**—More in demand; city hand-picked \$1.80 up; unpicked are in demand at 90c to 120c.

**Honey.**—Market dull, with hardly any demand. Choice comb is freely offered at 12c @ 16c, and strained at 13c.

**Hops.**—Market quiet and steady. Buyers report 15c @ 20c the usual range of prices. Choice eastern are quoted at 24c @ 30c.

**Apples.**—Receipts for the week, 2,129 bbls, and shipments, 1,375 bbls. Demand light. Prices are \$1.75 @ \$1.75 per bu, with only small lots of choice outside figures. Market improving.

**Potatoes.**—Market quiet but firm; trade lots in sacks command \$30 @ 70c per bu. Only a local demand exists.

**Clover Seed.**—Is quiet with very little moving; demand unmet; buyers and sellers are about 10c apart in their views. For prime seed \$5 is bid and \$5 is asked. No. 2 seed at \$4.75.

**Poultry.**—Dressed turkeys are in better demand, and sell at 12c @ 15c per lb.; chickens are steady at 10c @ 12c; geese 9c @ 10c.

**Beeswax.**—Invoices of pure quiet at 20 @ 22c; in stock it is held at 26 @ 28c.

**Eggs.**—Are scarce and prices are still high, but unsettled. Few or none are offered; small invoices command 28c @ 30c.

**Onions.**—Holders are very firm at \$1.50 @ 17c per bu.

**Cranberries.**—Cape Cod fruit commands \$7.50 @ \$8.50 @ \$9 per bu. 200 per box.

**Dried Fruits.**—Quiet. Holders ask 44 @ 46c per lb. Evaporated fruit commands 5c.

**Potash.**—Market quiet but firm; trade lots in sacks command \$30 @ 70c per bu. Only a local demand exists.

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